

Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

What Has Changed in



The History Behind California's Primary Election System

Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones,* stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

"Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

American Independent Party:

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

• Democratic Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

• Republican Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican country central committees.

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this • Llene el óvalo asi • DEMOCRATIC PARTY / PARTIDO DEMOCRATICO

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS		56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND	
		RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. I	
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES		STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-	-
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late.	
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR LINO	Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote	_
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases	
		in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would	
CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN Democratic/Demócrata	NICOLE M. PARRA Member of the Assembly, Democratic/Demócrata Calif. State Legislature/Miembro Asamblea, Legislatura del Estado de Calif.	depend on the composition and actions of future	=
JOHN EDWARDS Democratic/Demócrata	Odin. State Legislature/wiembro Asambiea, Legislatura del Estado de Gain.	Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS	
JOHN EDWANDS	Write-In	RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE	_
DICK GEPHARDT Democratic/Demócrata	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la	_
AL SHARPTON Democratic/Demócrata	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones	_
		presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La	
LYNDON LAROUCHE Democratic/Demócrata	STATE / ESTADO	renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal:	
JOF LIFBERMAN Democratic/Demócrata	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION	Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad	
JOE LIEBERINAN	FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three	de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-	=
		incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en	
	overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be	algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían	
		principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.	-
	used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California	YES. SÍ	
DELITIO STATESTA	Community Colleges, the California State University, and the	() TE3, 31	_
	University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment.	NO, NO	
	These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time	
Write-in	principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the	bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to	=
LINITED STATES SENATOR	bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.	retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to	
05114D0 DE 1 00 5074D00 1111D00		reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-	
	HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de	service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in	-
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.	
	instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la	57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN	-
() BARBARA BOXER Democratic/Democratic		ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar	
	gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de	el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en	
		comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit	=
	de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la	presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual	_
CONCRECIOTA ECTADOLINIDENCE	Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones	de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual	
		de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.	_
	en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado	YES. SÍ	_
	de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos.	1 1 1 2 3, 31	_
	Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	◯ NO, NO	_
LISA QUIGLEY Democratic/Demócrata	YES, SÍ		
Congressman's Policy Director / Directora de Política de Congresista	C NO NO		
JIM COSTA Democratic/Demócrata Education Consultant/Businessman / Consultor de Educación/Empresario	NO, NO		-
		Ī	
Write-In			

58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	
the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:	
Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year,	
depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve	
provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during	
economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
budgetary shortfalls.	
58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una	
reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	
de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos	
nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de	
déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para	
corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	
YES, SÍ	
_	
NO, NO	
CITY / CIUDAD	
4.1.1, 4145/IS	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75%_ City	
transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del	
.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
O 1,1	
◯ NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility	
users tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto	
del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por	
un período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
_	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room	
tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el	
impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
112, 31	
C NO NO	
NO, NO	

VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS together with BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES, ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Existing Charter language to be deleted is in strikeout type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- 9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,95 <u>2</u>
, ,	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368.052 to \$574.824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155.579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- 4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193.920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

tar more accept this generale communication and	
Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

PR-9023-1 D FR 067-008

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- 10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- 13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
	\$1.067.420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.

s/ Ron Lander

s/ Tito Balling

s/ Donna Pressey

s/ Ron Ramsev

s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

Been looking for a way to serve your country?

Become a Pollworker! ON ELECTION DAY

♦ Qualifications: Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen,

a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County

Earn: \$110/day stipend for Inspectors

\$85/day stipend for Clerks

◆ Interested: Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

For more information check out our website at

www.fresno.ca.gov

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

VOTER ALERT

REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!

- Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- * Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

Has My Voting Location Changed?

* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.

* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at www.fresno.ca.gov for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

Polling Place Changes

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



Internet

Election information is available on the Internet.
Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

www.fresno.ca.gov

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

www.ss.ca.gov



Precinct Officer

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



Polling Places

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



Early Voting at Elections Office

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.



Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

What Has Changed in



The History Behind California's Primary Election System

Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones,* stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

"Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

American Independent Party:

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

• Democratic Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

• Republican Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican country central committees.

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this • Llene el óvalo asi • REPUBLICAN PARTY / PARTIDO REPUBLICANO

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES	ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS		PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	STATE / ESTADO
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC
		EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three hundred million dollar
GEORGE W. BUSH Republican/Republicano	DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador	(\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for
	Dusinessinal/Educator / Empresano/Educador	necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to
Write-In	Write-In	areas of the greatest need and must be spent according
UNITED STATES SENATOR	COUNTY COMMITTEE / COMÍTE CONDADO	to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	MEMBER, COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE	Community Colleges, the California State University, and
VOTE FOR ONE WOTE BOR UNO	MIEMBRO, COMÍTE CENTRAL DEL CONDADO	the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	DISTRICT NO. 4 / DISTRITO NO. 4 VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR	enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible
BILL QURAISHI Republican/Republicano	VOTE POR NO MÁS DE CUATRO	projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and
Small Business Owner / Propietario de Pequeña Empresa		interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of
JOHN M. VAN ZANDT Businessman / Empresario	CLIFF UNRUH Incumbent / Titular	about \$823 million per year. 55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE
JAMES STEWART Republican/Republicano	MELODY UNRUH Republican/Republicano	EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta
Small Businessman / Empresario de Pequeña Empresa	Interior Designer / Diseñadora del Interior	emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de
TIM STOEN Assistant District Attorney / Fiscal Auxiliar	CAROL R. CHANDLER Farmer / Agricultora Republican/Republicano	dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias
TONI CASEY Businesswoman / Empresaria	MATT ROGERS Republican/Republicano Incumbent / Titular	para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores
HOWARD KALOOGIAN Republican/Republicano Businessman/Tax Attorney / Empresario/Abogado de Impuestos	ROSA M. ROBERTS Incumbent / Titular	necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también
DANNEY BALL Businessman/Educator/Musician / Empresario/Educador/Músico	JEFFREY D. RHODES Farmer / Agricultor	se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de
BARRY L. HATCH Republican/Republicano Educator / Educator	MARK A. DALLOS Teacher / Maestro	California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor
ROSARIO MARIN U.S. Treasurer/Lecturer / Tesorera de EE UU/Conferencista	KARRI HAMMERSTROM Agriculture / Agricultura	inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para
BILL JONES Republican/Republicano	Agriculture / Agricultura	el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil
Farmer/Businessman / Agricultor/Empresario	Write-In	millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones
Write-In	Write-In	anuales.
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE		YES, SÍ
 CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	Write-In	
	Write-In	NO, NO
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20		
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		
GINO L. MARTORANA Republican/Republicano		
Business Person / Empresario ROY ASHBURN Republican/Republicano		
ROY ASHBURN Senator / Senador Republican/Republicano		
Write-In		

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfet compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESEPNAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. EMMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuestos y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuestor/salignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador sus salandos y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras YES, SÍ NO, NO 57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of u pto fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) por pacto de 10 pto \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget solution y to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget solution y to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget solution y to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget solution annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. 57. LEY DE BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONOMICA. In bono por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta sida del des vervicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarán con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarán con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarán con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda d		56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE	CITY / CIUDAD
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VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. EMMENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyse de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto investe presupuesta en la comparta de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a Chemica de la composición y del composición y medidas presupuestarias-incluso composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras a Chemica de la composición y medidas del composición del composición y medidas del composición y y vear, depending in part on actions of futuro legislaturas. Reserve prevolución suma		56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS	periodo de 10 drios:
POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos realicandados con la presupuesto y de impuestos realicandados con el presupuesto, y de impuestos realicandados con el presupuesto delidos de actuals. Impacto fiscal buttos su impactos delidos de actuals. Impacto fiscal buttos es impactos delidos de actuals. Impacto fiscal buttos es impactos delidos de actuals. Impacto fiscal modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras. YES, SÍ NO, NO 57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dellars (§15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-lime increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size. 57. LEY DEL BOND DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA Un bono por única vez, de hasta \$4 mil milliones para reducir el deficit presupuestanio del estado y abroros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos años. Estos efectos se compensarian con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos años. Estos efectos se compensarian con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos años. Estos efectos se compensarian con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos antos en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos años. Estos efectos se compensaria con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos antos en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos antos en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los proximos may sumosti sata se pasendina, with reductiones during deficit portos de la deuda durante los proximos en el servicio anua			
presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia del la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardia. Impacto fisacio Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la canidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos anos. Cos impactos fiscales dependerian primopalmente de la composición y medidas adophadas por las Legislaturas futuras. YES, SÍ NO, NO 57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Pissal impact. One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget salvoirea de sun anual debt-service assuriga over the max tiew years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longe term and larger size. 7. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil milliones de dolares (\$15,000,000,00) para eliminar al deflict. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez de hasta quince mil milliones de dolares (\$15,000,000,00) para leminar al deflict. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez de hasta quince mil milliones de dolares (\$15,000,000,00) para leminar al deflict. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez de hasta quince mil milliones de dolares (\$15,000,000,00) para leminar al deflict. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez de hasta quince mil milliones de dolares (\$15,000,000,000) para leminar al deflict. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil milliones de dolares (\$15,000,000,000) para leminar al deflict. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil milliones de fiscal fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in parto acciona for memediate actions to correct		POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de	YES, SI
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VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS together with BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES, ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Existing Charter language to be deleted is in strikeout type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4,454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- 9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,95 <u>2</u>
, ,	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368.052 to \$574.824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155.579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- 4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- 9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1.600.323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

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Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
•	\$1,067.420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

PR-9023-1 R FR 067-008

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- 6. The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- 10. The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- 13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.

s/ Ron Lander

s/ Tito Balling

s/ Donna Pressey

s/ Ron Ramsev

s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

Been looking for a way to serve your country?

Become a Pollworker! ON ELECTION DAY

♦ Qualifications: Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen,

a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County

Earn: \$110/day stipend for Inspectors

\$85/day stipend for Clerks

◆ Interested: Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

For more information check out our website at

www.fresno.ca.gov

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

VOTER ALERT

REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!

- * Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- * Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

Has My Voting Location Changed?

* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.

* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at www.fresno.ca.gov for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

Polling Place Changes

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



Internet

Election information is available on the Internet.
Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

www.fresno.ca.gov

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

www.ss.ca.gov



Precinct Officer

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



Polling Places

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



Early Voting at Elections Office

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.



Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

What Has Changed in



The History Behind California's Primary Election System

Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones,* stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

"Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

American Independent Party:

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

• Democratic Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

• Republican Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican country central committees.

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this Llene el óvalo asi NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS

NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO

55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. 55. LEY DÉL BONO PARA INSTALACIONÉS DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares

bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.

YES, SÍ
NO, NO

56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures including changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras. YES, SÍ

_____NO, NO

57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.

57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.

YES, SÍ

NO, NO

58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT.
Requires the enactment of a balanced budget,

Hequires the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns. Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct budgetary shortfalls.

58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE

CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.

YES, SÍ

) NO, NO

CITY / CIUDAD

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75%_ City transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?

CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75%_ a las transacciones y a uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

___ YES, SÍ

____NO, NO

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4_ of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá

adoptarse la Sección <u>4</u> de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del <u>8%</u> a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?

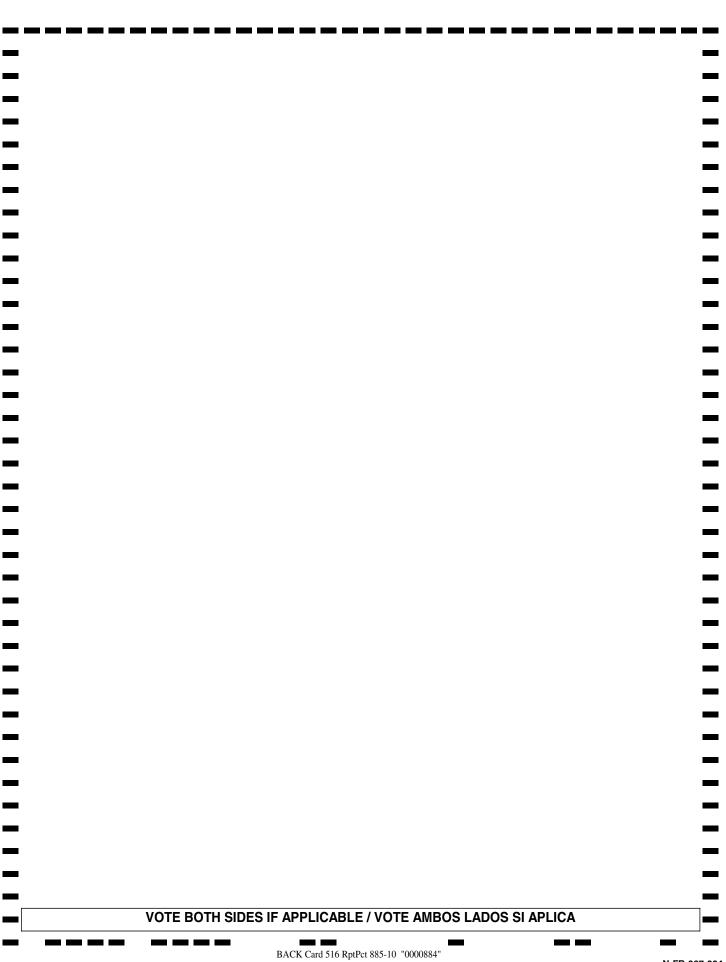
YES, SÍ

____ NO, NO

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?

YES, SÍ

NO, NO



NONPARTISAN VOTERS

You <u>will receive</u> a nonpartisan ballot or have the option of voting one of the following party ballots:

- Democratic
- Republican
- American Independent

For your review, these ballots are shown on the following pages. If you have any questions, please call (559) 488-3246.

If you choose to vote a party ballot, you must complete the absentee application on the back of this sample ballot indicating your party preference OR advise the precinct officers at your polling location on election day.

ELECTORES QUE NO DECLARAN UNA PREFERENCIA PARTIDISTA

Usted <u>recibirá</u> una boleta de elector que no declara preferencia partidista, o bien, tiene la opción de votar en la boleta de uno de los siguientes partidos políticos:

- Partido Demócrata
- Partido Republicano
- Partido Independiente Americano

Para que usted pueda revisarlas, estas boletas constan en las páginas siguientes. Si tiene cualquier inquietud tocante a este asunto, favor de llamar al teléfono (559) 488-3246.

Si usted opta por votar en la boleta de un partido político, tendrá que completar la solicitud de hacerse elector ausente al dorso de esta muestra de boleta, indicando su preferencia de partido, o bien, avise usted a los oficiales del sitio de votación que le corresponde, el día de la elección.

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

NONPARTISAN

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

■ INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this • Llene el óvalo asi • DEMOCRATIC PARTY / PARTIDO DEMOCRATICO

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND
	ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO	RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES		STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late.
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	VOTETORIONE VOTETORIONO	requirement for budget-related measures-including
		changes in spending and potentially significant increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would
CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN Democratic/Demócrata	NICOLE M. PARRA Member of the Assembly, Democratic/Demócrata	depend on the composition and actions of future
	Calif. State Legislature/Miembro Asamblea, Legislatura del Estado de Calif.	Legislatures.
JOHN EDWARDS Democratic/Demócrata	Write-In	56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE
DICK GEPHARDT Democratic/Demócrata	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA
	NONE ATTIONITY NOT ATTIONING	CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la
AL SHARPTON Democratic/Demócrata	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones
	PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES	presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La
LYNDON LAROUCHE Democratic/Demócrata	STATE / ESTADO	renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal:
JOE LIEBERMAN Democratic/Demócrata	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION	Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad
JOE LIEBERMAN Democratic/Demócrata	FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three	de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-
WESLEY CLARK Democratic/Demócrata	hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve	incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en
_	overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be	algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían
JOHN F. KERRY Democratic/Demócrata		principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas
	according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California	por las Legislaturas futuras.
DENNIS J. KUCINICH Democratic/Demócrata	Community Colleges, the California State University, and the	YES, SÍ
HOWARD DEAN Democratic/Demócrata	University of California, to provide adequate higher education	NO, NO
	facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal	
	Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to
Write-in	principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.	retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared
UNITED STATES SENATOR	55. LEY DÉL BONO PARA INSTALACIONÉS DE	to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de	service savings over the next few years. These effects
	bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares	would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	(\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las	larger size.
	instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se	57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince
BARBARA BOXER U.S. Senator / Senadora de EE UU Democratic/Demócrata	destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben	mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar
O.S. Seriator / Seriatora de EE 50	gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de	el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de
Write-In	cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad	hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit
■ UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE	de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la	presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se
CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor	compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual
	inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar	de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20	en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil	YES, SÍ
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos.	120,01
	Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	NO, NO
	C v=a ai	
LISA QUIGLEY Congressman's Policy Director / Directora de Política de Congresista	YES, SÍ	
JIM COSTA Democratic/Demócrata Education Consultant/Businessman / Consultor de Educación/Empresario	NO, NO	
Write-In		

	58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	
	the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
	emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:	
_	Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve	
_	provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during	
	economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
	Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
	borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
	budgetary shortfalls. 58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
	CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
	equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una	
	reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
	efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
	año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
	morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	ı
	de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
	depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos	·
	nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de	
	déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	·
	-	
	YES, SÍ	l l
	NO NO	
	NO, NO	
	CITY / CIUDAD	
	CITT/CIODAD	
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of	
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City	
	transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?	
_	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
	Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 1.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un	
	período de 10 años?	
	portious de 16 arios.	
_		
	YES, SÍ	
	\(\tag{\cut_1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tag{\cut_1} \\ \cut	
	NO, NO	
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility	
	users tax for a period of 10 years?	
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	ı
	Sección <u>4</u> de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto	
	del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por	ı
	un período de 10 años?	
	YES, SÍ	
_	NO, NO	
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of	
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room	
	tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?	
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
	Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un	
	período de 10 años?	
	YES, SÍ	
_	NO, NO	
		l
_		

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

■ INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this • Llene el óvalo asi • REPUBLICAN PARTY / PARTIDO REPUBLICANO

UNITED STATES SENATOR SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS WOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS WOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO SELL QURAISH Repúblican/Repúblican BILL QURAISH Repúblican/Repúblican Ball AURA ZANDT Repúblican/Repúblican Re	ILLI ODLI	CAN I AILLI / I AILLIDO ILLI	DEIGAILO
SENADO ELOS ESTADOS UNIDOS SENADOS LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO BULL JURIAISH Repoblicari Republicani Repoblicari Republicani Republicari Republicani Republicari Republicani Republicari Republicani Republicari Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republicani Republ	PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES.
PROPUESTAS SOMETIOAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO POSTE POR UNO ACUITES BOYD ACT OF 2004, This buyles billion three Republican/Republican Small Burses Owner / Progressive de Pregunta Empresa BILL OURAISHI Bill Burses Owner / Progressive de Pregunta Empresa Bill Burses Owner / Progressive de Pregunta Empresa Republican/Republican Republican/	LINITED STATES SENATOR	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND
Sill CURAINSI BILL OURAINSI BILL BILL OURAINSI BILL OURAINSI BILL OURAINSI BILL OURAINSI BILL BILL BILL BILL BILL BILL BILL BI			
Six KINDERGANTEN-LINEVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION Fiscal farness of were Proceeding of the Vincential Six and Jackson Six Appendix and the Community Condition Six Appendix and the Conditio	SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDO		Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late.
BILL OURAISM Strict Darwin Projection Republican Physician Republican Physician Republican District Control of Projection of Projection Physician Physician Physician Physician Physician District Control of Projection of Projection Physician Physician District Control of Projection District Control of Projection District Control of Projection Physician District Control of Projection District Control of Projection Physician District Control of Projection Physician District Control of Projection District Control of Project			Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote
BILL OURAISH 30 of John M. VAN ZANDT Some of Properties of Preparation of Prepa	VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		
BILL QUARSHM saral Burares Dwar / Projectario de Poquela Empresa JOHN M. VAN ZANDT Republican/Republican Buraresama (Empresan) JOHN M. VAN ZANDT Republican/Republican Republi		hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will	
John M. VAN ZANDT Businessama / Empressa John M. VAN ZANDT Businessama / Empressa Regulation Republican Regulation Re			
Bastnessman Empressio JAMES STEWART Small Bullessman Empressio de Prepartie Empressi Small Bullessman Empressio de Prepartie Empressi Small Bullessman Empressio de Prepartie Empressi Mallantessman Empressio de Prepartie Empressi Provincia Provincia Administration Provincia Adm		overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be	
JAMES STEWART Droit Quinterman / Empresario de Poquello Empresario Mal pulsificam Pepublican Regulation Pepubl	,		
Community Colleges, the California State University, and the Members of Propulation Pepulican Republican Repub	· ·		
TIM STOEN Assistant Date: A flormey / Fiscal Auxiliar TONI CASEY Duchresonania Pepulican/Pepulicania Pepulica			CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la
Assistant Dated Altomory Fiscal Audilar TONI CASEY Discressional Fignosaria NOWARD KALOGIAN Republican/Republicano Republican/Republicano DANNEY BALL Begulican/Republicano Republican/Republicano DANNEY BALL Republican/Republicano Republican/Republicano Begulican/Republicano Begulican/Republicano Republican/Republicano Begulican/Republicano Republican/Republicano Begulican/Republicano Republican/Republicano Republican/Republicano Begulican/Republicano Republican/Republicano Republican			aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos
TON CASEY Buttersorion / Empresario HOWARD KALOOGIAN Buttersorion / Empresario HOWARD KALOOGIAN Buttersorian / Empresario Buttersorian / Empre		racilities to accommodate the growing student emolinent.	
Bautinesuman Emuranta HOWARD KALOOGIAN Republican Republican Bounesaman Tark Altomay / Empresario/Aloogado de Impossito DANNEY BALL BOND PARA INSTALACIONES DE DELOCACIÓN PUBLICA DESDE EL JADRIN DE INIOS BARYL HATCH Excator / Educador Republican Republic	<i>,</i>		
DOWARD KALOOGIAN Republican Republican Baumesaman Tar Automity: Empresari/Alcogado de Impuestos Republican Republican Republican Repu)		salarios y presupuestos diários es tardía. Impacto fiscal
Danner Altoney / Empresario/Aogado de Impuestos Danner Sepublican Republican Burinesamar Tax Altoney / Empresario-Bouadon/Malco Danner Sepublican Republican Burinesamar Educator / Maccador Burinesamar Educator / Maccador Barry L. HATCH Educator / Excador Rosario Marin Rosalio Marin S. Transaura (Catador / Sepublican Republican BILL JONES Republican	· ·	bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.	Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad
DANNEY BALL DANNEY BALL Beaution / Empressin/o-Educador/Mission BARRY L. HATCH Educator / Educator Republican)	55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE	
Burney L. HATCH	DANNEY BALL Republican/Rep		
Educator / Educator Republican/Republican R	Businessman/Educator/Musician / Empresario/Educador/Músico		
ROSARIO MARIN Republican/Republicano U.S. Treasurer/Lecturer/ Tesorera de EL UU/Conferencista Republican/Republicano BILL JONES Farmer/Businessman / Agricultor/Empresario Write-In UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO Pagos de unos \$247 - Tim Imiliones para pagar el capatal (\$12.3 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales. Pagos de unos \$824 - Tim Imiliones para pagar el capatal (\$12.3 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales. Pagos de unos \$824 - Tim Imiliones para pagar el capatal (\$12.3 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales. Pagos de unos \$824 - Tim Imiliones para pagar el capatal (\$12.3 mil millones para reductiva de los distonés londes longer term ar larger size. GINO L. MARTORANA Business Person / Empresario PROY ASHBURN Senator / Senador Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO PEAN GARDNER PROPUblicano PROPUBLICA			principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE		Landa and the state of the stat	l'
Sillat Jones Paulican/Republican Billat Jones Paulican/Republican	,		YES, SÍ
FameriBusinessman / Agricultor/Empresario Write-In UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNIVERSISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO GINO L. MARTORANA Business Person / Empresario Member OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Republican/Republicano Business Parson / Empresario DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Republican/Republicano Business Parson / Empresario NO, NO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Republican/Republicano Business Parson / Empresario Roy ASHBURN Republican/Republicano Business Parson / Empresario NO, NO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Republican/Republicano Business Parson / Empresario Roy ASHBURN Republican/Republicano Business Parson / Empresario Roy ASHBURN Republican/Republicano Roy ASHBURN Repu		gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de	
Write-In Write-In Write-In Write-In Write-In Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DEAN GARDNER Bepublican/Republicano Businessman-Educator / Empresario/Educador Businessman-Educator / Empresario/Educador		cueritas. Los fortuos tarribieri se usarari para actualizar y	
Write-In UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE UNITED CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE	ramer/businessman / Agricultor/Empresario		57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time
Agamble of the State Assembly Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Porson / Empresario/Educator / Empresario/Educat			bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to
CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE Inscription de estudiantes. Estos bornos solos es potrar usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales. DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO VOTE POR UNO GINO L. MARTORANA Bepublican/Republicano Business Person / Empresario ROY ASHBUENN Senator / Senador Write-in MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Person / Empresario/Educador ROY ASHBUEN Senator / Senador DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Area of the provence of		adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor	
de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) de los bonos. DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO GINO L. MARTORANA Business Person / Empresario ROY ASHBURN Senator / Senador Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Porson / Empresario-Educador Republican/Republicano BOS ASTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Person / Empresario-Educador DEAN GARDNER Business Person / Empresario-Educador BOS ASTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Person / Empresario-Educador DEAN GARDNER Business Person / Empresario-Educador BOS ASTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business Person / Empresario-Educador Business Person / Empresario-Educador Bos ASTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Business man/Educador / Empresario-Educador		linscripcion de estudiantes. Estos donos solo se dogran usar	reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO GINO L. MARTORANA Beyublican/Republicano Business Person / Empresario Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO MISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO MISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO MISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DEAN GARDNER Business man/Educator / Empresario/Educador MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DEAN GARDNER Business man/Educator / Empresario/Educador MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DEAN GARDNER Business man/Educator / Empresario/Educador	CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENS		service savings over the next few years. These effects
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GINO L. MARTORANA Business Person / Empresario ROY ASHBURN Senator / Senator / Senator / Senator Samble Eight and Page of the delay of the presupersor on the plazo y un tamaño mayores. MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO WOTE FOR ONE Republican/Republicano Business Person / Empresario/Educador NO, NO mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eline el déficit. Impacto fiscael: Incremento por única vez, comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio a de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efect compensarían con costos más altos del servicio an de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores. YES, SÍ NO, NO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador	VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		
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Senator / Senador Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador	•		presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual
Write-In MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador	,	udicano	de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se
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ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador Republicano Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador	MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMB	LY	VES SÍ
DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador Republican/Republicano			120,01
DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador Republican/Republicano	ASAMBLEISTA DEL ESTADO		NO. NO
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador Republican/Republicano			<u> </u>
DEAN GARDNER Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador Republican/Republicano			
Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador	VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		
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Businessman/Educator / Empresario/Educador		LP	
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Write-in	Write-In		
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VOTE BOTH SIDES IF APPLICABLE / VOTE AMBOS LADOS SI APLICA

NONPARTISAN I

58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	
the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:	
Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year,	
depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during	
economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
budgetary shortfalls.	
58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una	
reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	
de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos	
nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de	
déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para	
corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
CITY / CIUDAD	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75%_ City	
transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del	
.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
OITY OF COALINGA MEAGUIDE B. CL. II C	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an <u>8%</u> City utility	
users tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto	
del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por	
un período de 10 años?	
· ,	
YES, SI	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA MEACURE F. Obell Condition O. (
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el	
impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
1	

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OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

NONPARTISAN

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

■ INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE AMERICANO

PARTIDO	O INDEPENDIENTE AMERI	CANO
PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late.
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION	Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including
MICHAEL A. PEROUTKA American Ind./Ind. Americano	FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve	changes in spending and potentially significant increase in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future
	overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent	Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS
Write-in UNITED STATES SENATOR	according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California	RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment.	CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the	presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fisca
DON J. GRUNDMANN Doctor of Chiropractic / Doctor en Quiropráctica American Ind./Ind. Americano	bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. 55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS	Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias- incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente
Write-In	HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares	aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva er algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	(\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se	principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.
	destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben qastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de	YES, SÍ
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad	NO, NO
VOILTONOILE VOILTONOINO	de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One tim bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compare
Write-in	inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar	to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-
MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO	en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.
DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30		57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	YES, SÍ	mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para elimina el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de
	NO, NO	hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anua
Write-in		de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos s compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que es bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.
		YES, SÍ
		NO, NO

	58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires
	the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal
_	emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:
	Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve
_	provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during
	economic expansions and increases during downturns.
	Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit
	borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct
	budgetary shortfalls.
	58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE
	CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto
	equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una
	reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada
	año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras
	legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden
	morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas
	de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de
	depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos
	nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de
	déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para
	corregir los déficits presupuestarios.
	YES, SÍ
	NO, NO
	<u> </u>
	CITY / CIUDAD
_	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City
	transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
	Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del .75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un
	período de 10 años?
_	politica ao 10 anos.
	YES, SÍ
	1 = 0, 31
	NO, NO
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility
	users tax for a period of 10 years?
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
	Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por
	un período de 10 años?
	' ,
	YES, SI
	_ ua ua
	NO, NO
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room
	tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
	Sección <u>2</u> de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al <u>10%</u> el
	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un
	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?
	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un
	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?
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	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ
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	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ
_ _ _ _	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ
	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ

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VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS together with BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES, ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Existing Charter language to be deleted is in strikeout type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4,454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- 9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,95 <u>2</u>
, ,	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368.052 to \$574.824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155.579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A ¾-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- 4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1.042.811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

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Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
•	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

PR-9023-1 N FR 067-016

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4,454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- 13. The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

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Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.

s/Ron Lander

s/ Tito Balling

s/ Donna Pressey

s/ Ron Ramsey

s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

Been looking for a way to serve your country?

Become a Pollworker! ON ELECTION DAY

♦ Qualifications: Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen,

a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County

◆ Earn: \$110/day stipend for Inspectors

\$85/day stipend for Clerks

◆ Interested: Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

For more information check out our website at

www.fresno.ca.gov

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

VOTER ALERT

REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!

- Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- * Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

Has My Voting Location Changed?

* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.

* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at www.fresno.ca.gov for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

Polling Place Changes

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



Internet

Election information is available on the Internet.
Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

www.fresno.ca.gov

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

www.ss.ca.gov



Precinct Officer

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



Polling Places

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



Early Voting at Elections Office

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.



Dear Registered Voter:

The right to vote is fundamental to democracy and the liberty we enjoy. Now more than ever, it is important that we demonstrate our support for the democratic process by voting. Please join your fellow citizens and vote in the Presidential Primary on March 2, 2004.

On Election Day, as millions of voters across California exercise their right to vote, there will be 486 voting precincts for voters to cast their ballots in Fresno County. The location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

An informed voter is essential to the electoral process. To assist you with the choices before you, the Fresno County Elections Department is providing this Sample Ballot and Voter's Pamphlet. It contains a copy of your ballot, candidate statements and arguments to the measures on the ballot. It is important that you take time to read this informational pamphlet and become aware of the items before you at this election. In addition, the location of your polling place or your method of voting is contained on the back cover.

I trust that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. However, if you have any questions regarding the voting process, please call our office at 488-3246. Our experienced staff will be glad to assist you.

Victor E. Salazar County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

What Has Changed in



The History Behind California's Primary Election System

Closed Primary System

A "closed" primary system governed California's primary elections until 1996. In a closed primary, persons who are registered members of a political party may only vote the ballot of that political party.

Open Primary System

The provisions of the "closed" primary system were amended by the adoption of Proposition 198, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the March 26, 1996 primary election. Proposition 198 changed the closed primary system to what is known as a "blanket" or "open" primary, in which all registered voters may vote for any candidate, regardless of political affiliation and without a declaration of political faith or allegiance.

On June 26, 2000, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision in *California Democratic Party, et. al. v. Jones,* stating that California's "open" primary system, established by Proposition 198, was unconstitutional because it violated a political party's First Amendment right of association. Therefore, the Supreme Court overturned Proposition 198.

Modified Closed Primary System

California currently has a "modified" closed primary system. SB 28 (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000), relating to primary elections, was chaptered on September 29, 2000 and took effect on January 1, 2001. SB 28 implemented a "modified" closed primary system that permits unaffiliated or nonpartisan (decline to state) voters to

participate in a primary election if authorized by an individual party's rule and duly noticed by the Secretary of State (Ch. 898, Stats. 2000).

"Nonpartisan" Voters — Voting in the Upcoming Primary

If you are a voter who has declined to state an affiliation with a qualified political party, you may be able to vote for a candidate of a specific party in the upcoming March 2, 2004 primary election. You may request the ballot of a political party if authorized by the party's rules and duly noticed by the Secretary of State.

If you do not request such a ballot, you will be given a nonpartisan ballot, containing only the names of all candidates for nonpartisan offices and measures to be voted upon at the primary election.

List of Political Parties that have Adopted Party Rules in Accordance with SB 28 for the March 2, 2004 Primary Election

American Independent Party:

On September 30, 2003, the American Independent Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to request an American Independent ballot in the March 2, 2004 Primary Election.

• Democratic Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Democratic Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Democratic candidates for President of the United States, United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to Democratic county central committees.

• Republican Party:

On October 20, 2003, the Republican Party notified the Secretary of State that it has adopted a rule permitting unaffiliated voters to vote for Republican candidates for United States Senator, Member of the United States House of Representatives, State Senator, and Member of the State Assembly at the March 2, 2004 Primary Election. This rule does not apply to the office of President of the United States, nor to Republican country central committees.

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

■ INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this Llene el óvalo asi AMERICAN INDEPENDIENTE AMERICANO

PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE AMERICANO				
PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES.		
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-		
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote		
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three	requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases		
MICHAEL A. PEROUTKA American Ind./Ind. Americano	hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve	in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future		
Write-in	overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be	Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE		
UNITED STATES SENATOR	used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the	VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la		
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal	aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La		
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the	renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal:		
DON J. GRUNDMANN Doctor of Chiropractic / Doctor en Quiropráctica American Ind./Ind. Americano	bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. 55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS	Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente		
Write-In	HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares	aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían		
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	(\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la	principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras.		
CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben	YES, SÍ ■		
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad	NO, NO		
• VOIE FOR ONE VOIE FOR ONO	de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to		
Write-in	adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar	retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-		
MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY	en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil	service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in		
ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO	millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.		
DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	YES, SÍ	57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar		
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	NO, NO	el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de		
		hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se		
Write-in		compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.		
•		YES, SÍ □		
•		NO, NO		
•		-		

58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	
the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:	
Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year,	
depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during	
economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
budgetary shortfalls.	
58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una	
reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	
de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos	
nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de	
déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para	
corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
CITY / CIUDAD	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75%_ City	
transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del	
.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
OITY OF COALINGA MEAGUIDE B. CL. II C 4. (
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an <u>8%</u> City utility	
users tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto	
del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por	
un período de 10 años?	
· ,	
YES, SI	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room	
tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el	
impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
<u> </u>	
NO, NO	
! !	

BACK Card 512 RptPct 885-10 "0000884"

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this Llene el óvalo asi GREEN PARTY / PARTIDO VERDE

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	COUNTY COUNCIL / CONCEJO DEL CONDADO	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	MEMBER / MIEMBRO Vote for no more than Seven Vote por no más de Siete	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO Green/Verde	Geographer / Geógrafo DALLAS J. BLANCHARD, JR Green/Verde	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for
DAVID COBB Green/Verde KENT MESPI AY Green/Verde	NICHOLAS J. DEGRAFF Community Advocate / Defensor de la Comunidad Green/Verde	necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used
KENT MESPLAY Green/Verde LORNA SALZMAN Green/Verde	University Student / Estudiante Universitario LARRY R. MULLEN Green/Verde	to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student
Write-In UNITED STATES SENATOR	DIRK H. VAN GELDER Incumbent / Titular JEFFREY W. EISINGER Green/Verde	enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	JOHN R. CROCKFORD Web Designer / Diseñador de la Red	about \$823 million per year. 55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta
Write-in	Write-In Write-In	emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas.
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	Write-In	Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de cuentas. Los fondos también
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	Write-In	se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor
Write-in MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY	Write-In	inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil
ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30		millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales. YES. SÍ
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		NO, NO
Write-in		

56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES. INITIATIVE	CITY / CIUDAD
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of
 enactment of budget and budget-related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation 	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City
each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from	transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years? CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures- including changes in spending and potentially significant	Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del
increases in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would	.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un
depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS	período de 10 años?
RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE	
VOTACION. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la aprobación de leyes de	YES, SÍ
presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el	
 presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a 	NO, NO
sus salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal:	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of
Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-incluso	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an <u>8%</u> City utility users tax for a period of 10 years?
modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la	Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por
composición y medidas adoptadas por las Legislaturas futuras	un período de 10 años?
■ YES, SÍ	YES, SÍ
NO, NO	NO, NO
57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of
of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit.	Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?
Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to reduce the state's budget	I
shortfall and annual debt-service savings over the next few	Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el
years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt- service costs in subsequent years due to this bond's longer	impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un período de 10 años?
term and larger size.	YES, SÍ
57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares	
(\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal:	NO, NO
Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono	
 aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio 	
anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se	
compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene	
un plazo y un tamaño mayores.	
■ YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	-
the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact: Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year,	
depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve	
provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
budgetary shortfalls. 58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios. YES, SÍ	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios. YES, SÍ	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios. YES, SÍ	
legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para corregir los déficits presupuestarios. YES, SÍ	

OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

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Fill in oval like this • Llene el óvalo asi • LIBERTARIAN PARTY / PARTIDO LIBERTARIO

PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES.	
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-	
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature,	
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	STATE / ESTADO	Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote	
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION	requirement for budget-related measures-including	
TOTE TOTIONS	FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three	changes in spending and potentially significant increases	
AARON RUSSO Libertarian/Libertarian	provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve	in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future	
MICHAEL BADNARIK Libertarian/Libertaria	overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent	Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS	
	according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California	RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA	
GARY NOLAN Libertarian/Libertario	Community Colleges, the California State University, and the	CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la	
	University of California, to provide adequate higher education	aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos	
Write-In	facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal	relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La	
UNITED STATES SENATOR	Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the	renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus	
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the	salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad	
	bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year. 55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE	de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-	
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS	incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente	
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE FOR ONO	HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de	aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían	
GAIL K. LIGHTFOOT Libertarian/Libertaria	bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares (\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las	principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas	
Retired Nurse / Enfermera Jubilada	instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la	por las Legislaturas futuras.	
JAMES P. "JIM" GRAY Libertarian/Libertario	sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se	YES, SÍ	
Judge / Juez	destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de		
■ Write-In	cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y	NO, NO	
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE	construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time	
	Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones	bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to	
CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor	retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to	
	inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado	reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt-	
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20	de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil	service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in	
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos.	subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and	
=	Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	larger size. 57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN	
	YES, SÍ	ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince	
Write-in	1 1 2 3 3 1	mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en	
MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY	NO, NO	comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de	
ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO		hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual	
		de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se	
DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	1	compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual	
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.	
STET ON ONE VOTET ON ONO		YES, SÍ	
		NO, NO	
Write-in			
	-		

_	58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires
	the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal
	emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:
	Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year,
_	depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during
	economic expansions and increases during downturns.
	Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit
	borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct
	budgetary shortfalls.
	58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE
	CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto
	equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una
	reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada
	año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras
	legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden
	morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas
	de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de
	depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos
	nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de
	déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para
	corregir los déficits presupuestarios.
	YES, SÍ
	NO, NO
	CITY / CIUDAD
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City
_	transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
_	Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del
	.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un período de 10 años?
	ponodo do 10 dilos:
	YES, SÍ
	1 50, 01
	NO NO
	NO, NO
	CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of
	Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility
	users tax for a period of 10 years?
	CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la
	Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por
	un período de 10 años?
	un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ
	un período de 10 años?
	un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ NO, NO
	un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ NO, NO CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of
	un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ NO, NO CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room
	un período de 10 años? YES, SÍ NO, NO CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of
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OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

■ INSTRUCCIONES AL ELECTOR: Utilice usted una pluma o bolígrafo de tinta negra o azul, o bien un lápiz No. 2, para llenar completamente el óvalo al lado izquierdo de su preferencia. Llene el óvalo completamente, para que su voto sea contado con seguridad.

Fill in oval like this Llene el óvalo asi NATURAL LAW PARTY / PARTIDO LEY NATURAL

NATOTIAL LAW FAITH / FAITH DO LET NATOTIAL					
PART	ISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES.		
	NT OF THE UNITED STATES	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget		
	TE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Preference / Preferencia presidencial	PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES STATE / ESTADO	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature, Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late. Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote		
	FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three	requirement for budget-related measures-including changes in spending and potentially significant increases		
		hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve	in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future		
Write-in	TED STATES SENATOR	overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent	Legislatures. 56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS		
	DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the	RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la		
VOTE	FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment.	aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones		
		These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the	presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus		
Write-in	STATES REPRESENTATIVE	principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.	salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad		
	ESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	55. LEY DEL BONO PARA INSTALACIONES DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS	de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias- incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente		
D	CTDICT 00 / DICTDITO 00	HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares	aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas		
	STRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20 E FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	(\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se	por las Legislaturas futuras.		
•		destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben qastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de	YES, SÍ		
■		cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad	NO, NO		
	OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY MBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO	de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time bond of up to lifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to		
	STRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil	reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt- service savings over the next few years. These effects would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in		
VOTE	FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos. Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.		
■ Write-in		YES, SÍ	57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA. Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar		
1		NO, NO	el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit		
1			presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual		
1			de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.		
•			YES, SÍ		
•			NO, NO		
1					

58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	
the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:	
Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve	
provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during	
economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
budgetary shortfalls. 58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una	
reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	
de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos	
nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para	
corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	
YES, SÍ	
TES, 51	
NO, NO	
UNO, NO	
CITY / CIUDAD	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75% City	
transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years? CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del	
.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility	
users tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto	
del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por	
un período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room	
tax to 10% for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección <u>2</u> de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al <u>10%</u> el impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un	
período de 10 años?	
·	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
	
<u></u>	

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OFFICIAL BALLOT / BOLETA OFICIAL

CONSOLIDATED PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION ELECCIÓN PRIMARIA PRESIDENCIAL CONSOLIDADA MARCH 2, 2004, FRESNO COUNTY / 2 DE MARZO DEL 2004, CONDADO DE FRESNO

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: You must use a black pen, blue pen or No. 2 pencil to completely fill in the oval to the left of your choice. Fill in the whole oval, or your vote may not be counted.

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Fill in oval like this Llene el óvalo asi PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY / PARTIDO PAZ Y LIBERTAD

1 2/102 / 1112 1 1122		/L 1 2152111/15
PARTISAN / PARTIDARIOS	NONPARTISAN / NO-PARTIDARIOS	56. STATE BUDGET, RELATED TAXES, AND RESERVE. VOTING REQUIREMENTS. PENALTIES.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES	MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS	INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE. Permits enactment of budget and budget-
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	PROPUESTAS SOMETIDAS A LOS ELECTORES	related tax/appropriation bills with 55% vote. Legislature,
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE / PREFERENCIA PRESIDENCIAL	STATE / ESTADO	Governor forfeit compensation each day budget is late.
	55. KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION	Fiscal Impact: Varying impacts from lowering the vote requirement for budget-related measures-including
TOTE TOTAL TOTE TOTAL	FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2004. This twelve billion three	changes in spending and potentially significant increases
■ WALTER F. "WALT" BROWN Peace and Freedom/Paz y Libertad	hundred million dollar (\$12,300,000,000) bond issue will provide funding for necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be	in state tax revenues in some years. Impacts would depend on the composition and actions of future Legislatures.
LEONARD PELTIER Peace and Freedom/Paz y Libertad	targeted to areas of the greatest need and must be spent	56. PRESUPUESTO DEL ESTADO, IMPUESTOS
	according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California	RELACIONADOS Y RESERVAS. REQUISITOS DE VOTACIÓN. SANCIONES. ENMIENDA
	Community Colleges, the California State University, and the	CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA Y LEY. Permite la
LIMITED STATES SEMATOR	University of California, to provide adequate higher education	aprobación de leyes de presupuesto y de impuestos
SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS	facilities to accommodate the growing student enrollment. These bonds may be used only for eligible projects. Fiscal	relacionados con el presupuesto/asignaciones presupuestarias mediante el 55% de los votos. La
	Impact: State costs of about \$24.7 billion to pay off both the	renuncia de la Legislatura y del Gobernador a sus
	principal (\$12.3 billion) and interest (\$12.4 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$823 million per year.	salarios y presupuestos diarios es tardía. Impacto fiscal: Diversos impactos debido a la reducción de la cantidad
VOILTON ONE VOILTON ONE	55. LEY DÉL BONO PARA INSTALACIONÉS DE	de votos requeridos para las medidas presupuestarias-
	EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA DESDE EL JARDÍN DE NIÑOS	incluso modificaciones en el gasto y potencialmente aumentos significativos en la recaudación impositiva en
	HASTA LA UNIVERSIDAD, DEL AÑO 2004. Esta emisión de bonos por doce mil trescientos millones de dólares	algunos años. Los impactos fiscales dependerían
	(\$12,300,000,000) proporcionará el financiamiento a las	principalmente de la composición y medidas adoptadas
Write-In	instalaciones educativas necesarias para aliviar la	por las Legislaturas futuras.
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE	sobrepoblación y reparar escuelas viejas. Los fondos se destinarán a las áreas con mayores necesidades y deben	YES, SÍ
CONGRESISTA ESTADOUNIDENSE	gastarse de acuerdo con medidas estrictas en la rendición de	
	cuentas. Los fondos también se usarán para actualizar y construir nuevas aulas en las Universidades de la Comunidad	NO, NO
DISTRICT 20 / DISTRITO 20	de California, las Universidades Estatales de California y la	57. THE ECONOMIC RECOVER BOND ACT. One time
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO	Universidad de California, para proporcionar instalaciones	bond of up to fifteen billion dollars (\$15,000,000,000) to retire deficit. Fiscal Impact: One-time increase, compared
	adecuadas de educación superior, y así acomodar una mayor inscripción de estudiantes. Estos bonos sólo se podrán usar	to previously authorized bond, of up to \$4 billion to
	en proyectos elegibles. Impacto fiscal: Costos para el Estado	reduce the state's budget shortfall and annual debt- service savings over the next few years. These effects
■	de unos \$24.7 mil millones para pagar el capital (\$12.3 mil millones) y los intereses (\$12.4 mil millones) de los bonos.	would be offset by higher annual debt-service costs in
	Pagos de unos \$823 millones anuales.	subsequent years due to this bond's longer term and larger size.
ASAMBLEÍSTA DEL ESTADO	3	57. LEY DEL BONO DE RECUPERACIÓN
AGAINIDELIGIA DEL ESTADO	YES, SÍ	ECONÓMICA . Un bono por única vez de hasta quince mil millones de dólares (\$15,000,000,000) para eliminar
		el déficit. Impacto fiscal: Incremento por única vez, en
DISTRICT 30 / DISTRITO 30	NO, NO	comparación con el bono aprobado anteriormente, de hasta \$4 mil millones para reducir el déficit
VOTE FOR ONE VOTE POR UNO		presupuestario del estado y ahorros en el servicio anual
		de la deuda durante los próximos años. Estos efectos se compensarían con costos más altos del servicio anual
_		de la deuda en los años subsiguientes debido a que este
Write-in		bono tiene un plazo y un tamaño mayores.
		YES, SÍ
•		NO, NO
		ľ

58. THE CALIFORNIA BALANCED BUDGET ACT. Requires	
the enactment of a balanced budget, addresses fiscal	
emergencies, and establishes a budget reserve. Fiscal Impact:	
Net state fiscal effects unknown and will vary by year, depending in part on actions of future legislatures. Reserve	
provisions may smooth state spending, with reductions during	
economic expansions and increases during downturns.	
Provisions requiring balanced budgets and limiting deficit	
borrowing could result in more immediate actions to correct	
budgetary shortfalls. 58. LEY DEL PRESUPUESTO EQUILIBRADO DE	
CALIFORNIA. Requiere la sanción de un presupuesto	
equilibrado, aborda las emergencias fiscales y establece una	
reserva presupuestaria. Impacto fiscal: Se desconocen los	
efectos fiscales netos para el estado, los cuales variarán cada	
año dependiendo, en parte, de las medidas de las futuras legislaturas. Las disposiciones en materia de reserva pueden	
morigerar el gasto del estado, con reducciones en las épocas	
de expansión económica y aumentos en las épocas de	
depresión. Las disposiciones que requieren presupuestos	
nivelados y que limitan la toma de empréstitos en épocas de déficit podrían dar origen a medidas más inmediatas para	
corregir los déficits presupuestarios.	
YES, SÍ	
NO NO	
NO, NO	
CITY / CIUDAD	
OH I / GIOSAS	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C. Shall Section 1 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing a .75%_ City	
transactions and use tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA C. ¿Deberá adoptarse la Sección 1 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del	
1.75% a las transacciones y al uso en la Ciudad por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D. Shall Section 4_ of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, establishing an 8% City utility	
users tax for a period of 10 years?	
CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA D. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 4 de la Ordenanza 685 que establece un impuesto del 8% a los usuarios de servicios públicos en la Ciudad por	
un período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
123, 31	
NO, NO	
CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E. Shall Section 2 of	
Ordinance 685 be adopted, increasing the hotel-motel room	
tax to 10% for a period of 10 years? CIUDAD DE COALINGA, MEDIDA E. ¿Deberá adoptarse la	
Sección 2 de la Ordenanza 685, que incrementa al 10% el	
impuesto a las habitaciones de los hoteles-moteles por un	
período de 10 años?	
YES, SÍ	
NO, NO	

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VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain

CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS together with BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES, ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENT OF GROUNDS

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS

This pamphlet may not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot. Each candidate's statement in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate and is printed at the expense of the candidate unless otherwise determined by the governing body.

THE TEXT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS PRINTED AS FILED WITH THE FRESNO COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Existing Charter language to be deleted is in strikeout type. New Charter language proposed to be added is underlined.

IMPORTANT VOTER NOTICE

Proposition 34, was adopted by the voters at the November 7, 2000 General Election. Provisions of this law limit the amount of contributions by individuals and other entities and requires all candidates running for statewide office, State Assembly and Senate to declare whether they will voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures.

Candidates who voluntarily limit their campaign expenditures in accordance with Proposition 34, may submit a candidate statement for inclusion in the sample ballot booklet. Following is a list of legislative candidates who have agreed to voluntary spending limits:

Office	District	Candidate Name	Party
Assembly	29	John R. Crockford	Green
Assembly	31	Stan R. Warkentin	Republican

Denotes the candidates on the following pages who also submitted statements. The statements were printed at the expense of the candidate and have not been edited or verified for accuracy by the elections official. No corrections have been made for spelling or grammar.

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE C FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- 9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,9 <u>52</u>
	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "C" will allow a new City Transactions and Use Tax to become effective. The proposed City's Transactions and Use Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The City Transactions and Use Tax contained in Ballot Measure "C" is a new sales tax in the amount of seventy-five hundredths of one percent (.75%) and will be charged in addition to all other sales taxes all currently charged for transactions within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected in much the same way as typical sales taxes are charged by retailers and others who sell goods and services to the public which are currently subject to the existing sales tax rates. The new City Transactions and Use Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The City Transactions and Use Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the City's Transactions and Use Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the City's Transactions and Use Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "C". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Will you pay 75 cents for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Pick up any newspaper or watch T.V. on any day and you will see numerous stories about the financial problems of California cities and counties. Coalinga has tried to respond to funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368.052 to \$574.824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155.579.

Since 2001 the city has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut expenditures. Thirty-five positions have been eliminated from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved the taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and over \$3.7 million in ongoing costs. But the city is still in serious financial trouble. More cost increases and more city revenue cuts are inevitable by the State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Despite the city's best efforts Coalinga's public safety is now threatened. We have reached a point where additional cost increases and city revenue cuts by the State Legislature cannot be absorbed without cutting police, fire and other vital municipal services.

A 3/4-cent increase in the city's sales tax will cost you 75 cents on your next \$100 purchase.

You will decide with your vote if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. We urge you to vote for Coalinga and YES on Measure C.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE D FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454,363.
- Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- 4. Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- 9. The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

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Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
•	\$1,067,42

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "D" will allow a Utility Users Tax to become effective. The Utility Users Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The Utility Users Tax contained in Ballot Measure "D" is a tax in the amount of eight percent (8%) and will be charged and applied to all telephone charges and electricity charges for all users of telephone services and all consumers of electricity within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. It will be charged and collected by the provider of the service. The telephone company used by a consumer will charge and collect the telephone portion of the tax and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG & E) will charge and collect the electric portion of the tax. The new Utility Users Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The Utility Users Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Utility Users Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the Utility Users Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "D". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Are you willing to pay \$4 for your police, fire and other vital Coalinga services?

Coalinga is facing a fiscal crises like other California cities and counties. This crises has been caused by a state government that is out of control. The State Legislature has taken city revenues, adopted laws without funding for cities and passed legislation that drives up the cost for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects.

For example, health insurance costs increased \$155,579 last year. Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% in two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and cost increases over which the city has no control.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues by a State Legislature with a state budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion are inevitable.

The utility user's tax is used by 160 California cities including Huron and Firebaugh. This means if your combined power and phone bill is \$50 this month, your utility user's tax will be \$4.

Your vote on Election Day will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure D.

- s/ Ron Lander
- s/ Tito Balling
- s/ Donna Pressey
- s/ Ron Ramsey
- s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

PR-9023-1 C FR 067-016

CITY OF COALINGA, MEASURE E FULL TEXT OF MEASURE

- Coalinga's General Fund reserves have been declining over the last several years. At the
 beginning of this fiscal year Coalinga had almost no Unrestricted General Fund reserves.
 The Unrestricted City General Fund reserve as of June 30, 2003 was approximately
 \$295,760 or only 6.64% of the total Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund budget of
 \$4.454.363.
- 2. Vehicle License Fees (VLF) constitute approximately 23 percent of General Fund revenues and amounted to \$1,002,499 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- Police Department and Fire Department expenditures constitute 53 percent of the City's General Fund budget.
- Actions taken by the State of California to balance the State budget, including reduction in Vehicle License Fees (VLF) payments to the City, will reduce VLF revenue by at least \$193,920. Additional VLF revenue reductions are projected.
- 5. The State of California has also cut \$85,488 in redevelopment funds, \$35,101 in police technology grants, \$10,000 in airport grants and takes approximately \$156,000 in City property tax for the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF).
- The State of California has a budget deficit of billions of dollars that has not been addressed and the Governor and State Legislature have taken local government revenues in the past to address state budget deficits.
- Coalinga's other tax revenues are not growing. For example, sales tax collections for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 were approximately \$652,090 and only approximately \$660,259 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003. Property tax revenues were approximately \$449,130 in Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and approximately \$367,806 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003.
- 8. The Claremont Custody Center General Operations Fund deficit is projected to be approximately \$567,406 during Fiscal Year 2003-2004. The Claremont Custody Center accumulated negative fund balance due to previous year's deficits on June 30, 2004 is projected to be \$1,325,018.
- The City is liable for the environmental cleanup at the Old airport under federal law and its lease from Chevron. The City's environmental consultant estimates cleanup costs as high as \$1.9 million.
- The City currently owes the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) \$1,042,811 which must be paid in this fiscal year.
- 11. City employer-paid health insurance costs went from \$794,987 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 to an estimated \$950,566 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$155,579 is a 19.57 percent increase in one year.
- 12. Workers' compensation costs have risen from approximately \$368,052 in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 to an estimated \$574,824 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004. This \$206,772 increase is a 50.69 percent cost increase over 24 months even though the City has cut 34 positions during this period of time.
- The City has cut 34 positions from City government since 2001 for annual cost savings of approximately \$1,600,323 in salaries and benefits.
- 14. General Fund expenditures have been reduced from \$5,363,606 in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to \$4,454,363 in Fiscal Year 2003-2004 through the elimination of City positions, layoffs and other measures. Public safety services have been spared during previous City budget cuts, but cannot be spared if costs for health insurance, workers compensation insurance and other costs increase or the State of California continues to take City revenues.
- 15. To await voter approval until the November election, under the foregoing circumstances would result in a further deterioration of the City's financial position and threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community through cuts in public safety services.
- 16. The proposed tax increases, will generate estimated annual revenue as follows:

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Sales Tax Increase (.75%)	\$481,316
Utility Users Tax (8%)	\$571,152
Hotel/Motel Room Tax (10%)	\$ 14,952
	\$1,067,420

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY

If approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election, Ballot Measure "E" will allow an increase in Hotel-Motel Tax to become effective. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax was contained in Ordinance No. 685 approved by the Coalinga City Council on December 1, 2003, however, is not effective until approved by a majority of the voters at the March 2, 2004 election.

The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax contained in Ballot Measure "E" is a tax in the amount of ten percent (10%) and will be charged to all hotel, motel and boarding house guests by all Hotels, Motels and boarding houses located within the City limits of the City of Coalinga. The current tax is 6% and the ballot measure would increase the Hotel-Motel tax to 10%. The new increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be collected and then remitted to the City of Coalinga for use by the City of Coalinga for general governmental purposes. The increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will expire automatically after a period of 10 years, and may not be renewed or extended without additional voter approval at that time. In Ordinance No. 685, approving the Increase in Hotel-Motel Tax, the City Council found and determined that the proceeds of the increase in Hotel-Motel Tax will be essential to maintain continuing City services.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure "E". If you desire a copy of the Measure, please call the elections official's office at (559) 935-1533 and a copy will be mailed at no cost to you.

s/ Dale E. Bacigalupi

Coalinga City Attorney

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Should city visitors pay an additional \$2 for their motel room for police, fire and other vital municipal services?

It is time to face reality. Coalinga is facing a financial crises like other California cities. This crises is real and is caused by funding cuts from state government, laws adopted by the State Legislature without revenues and increases in operating costs for such things as workers' compensation, health insurance and construction projects over which it has no control.

For example, Coalinga's workers' compensation costs increased 50.69% over the last two years from \$368,052 to \$574,824. Last year health insurance costs went up by \$155,579.

We have reached a point where police, fire and other vital public services are threatened due to the actions of state government and operating cost increases.

City officials have acted responsibly in this tough environment. Since 2001 Coalinga has downsized, restructured and streamlined its operations to cut spending. Thirty-five positions have been cut from city government, use of Claremont prisoners has been expanded, city bonds have been refinanced, city properties have been sold, grants have been aggressively pursued and many more cost-saving measures have been implemented. This process has saved city taxpayers over \$4.5 million in one-time costs and \$3.7 million in ongoing expenses. But Coalinga is still in financial trouble. More cost increases and more cuts in city revenues are inevitable by a State Legislature that has a budget deficit between \$14 billion and \$20 billion.

Measure E raises the hotel/motel room tax from 6% to 10%. This means a visitor to our town with a \$50 motel bill will pay an extra \$2 for his room.

Your vote will decide if police, fire and other vital city services will be cut. Vote YES on Measure E.

s/Ron Lander

s/ Tito Balling

s/ Donna Pressey

s/ Ron Ramsey

s/ Don Davis

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS MEASURE WAS FILED

Been looking for a way to serve your country?

Become a Pollworker! ON ELECTION DAY

♦ Qualifications: Must be 18 or a Senior in High School, a U.S. Citizen,

a Registered Voter, and a Resident of Fresno County

Earn: \$110/day stipend for Inspectors

\$85/day stipend for Clerks

◆ Interested: Call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters

(559) 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011

For more information check out our website at

www.fresno.ca.gov

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VOTER ALERT

REDISTRICTING MAY HAVE CHANGED WHERE YOU VOTE!

- Every 10 years political district boundaries are adjusted to take into account population changes that have occurred over the preceding decade.
- * Your political districts, such as congressional, state senate and assembly, supervisorial, city council and other special districts may have changed based on population shifts that have occurred.

Has My Voting Location Changed?

* Many of Fresno County's 338,000 voters experienced a change in their polling places (there are 457 countywide) for the March 2002 Primary Election because of redistricting. Some voters showed up at the wrong polling place. To avoid frustration and confusion about your voting location please

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS SAMPLE BALLOT BOOKLET FOR YOUR CURRENT VOTING LOCATION.

* You can contact the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters at (559) 488-3246 or visit our web site at www.fresno.ca.gov for polling place and a wealth of other information.

This page would have been blank due to printing layouts. The County Clerk/Registrar of Voters has used this space to provide additional information.

Polling Place Changes

CHECK THE BACK OF THIS BOOKLET!!

Every election is different and sometimes so are the polling places. We try to use the same locations, however, you should always check the back of this booklet to be sure of your polling place location.



Internet

Election information is available on the Internet.
Visit the Fresno County Web Page at:

www.fresno.ca.gov

or the Secretary of State Web Page at:

www.ss.ca.gov



Precinct Officer

If you would like to serve as a precinct officer, call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 488-1620 or Toll Free 1-800-742-1011. You can volunteer your time or request pay for performing election duties.



Polling Places

If you know of a facility suitable for use as a polling place, please call the Fresno County Clerk/Registrar of Voters office at 456-7353.



Early Voting at Elections Office

Any Fresno County voter may vote at the County Clerk/Elections office during the 29 days prior to the election.